ANFIMOV, N.A. (Moskva)

Combustion of graphite in a gas stream at high temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR Mekh. i mashinostr. no.[illegible] (MIRA 1961)

L 56002-65 EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR/FCS(k)/EWA(l) Pd-1/Pr-4/
Pa-4/Pi-4/Pu-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5016697 UR/0294/65/003/003/0409/0420
532.526.2

AUTHOR: Anfimov, N. A. (Moscow); Al'tov, V. V. (Moscow)

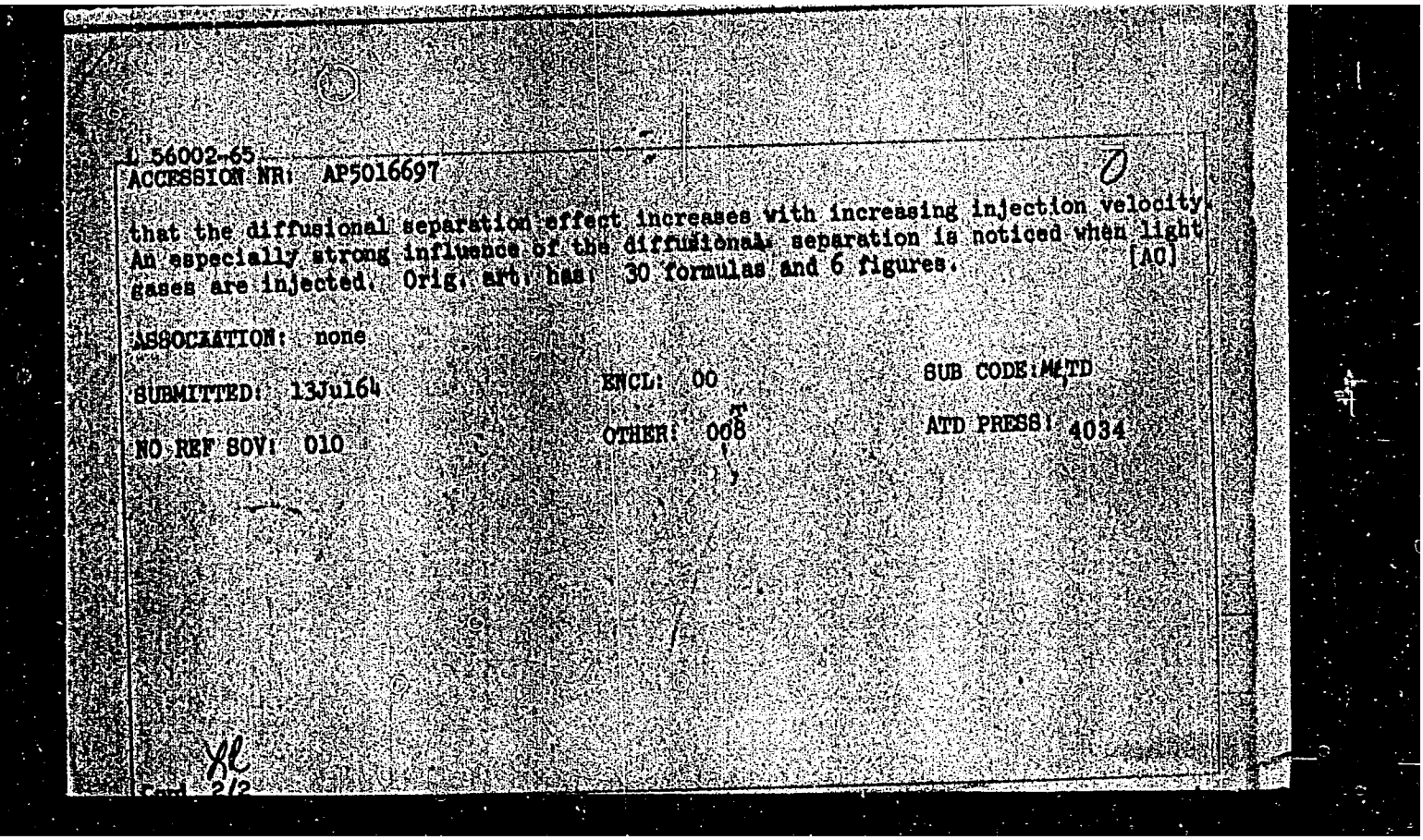
TITLE: Friction and heat and mass transfer in a laminar multicomponent boundary layer during the injection of foreign gases

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 409-420

TOPIC TAGS: boundary layer, gas injection, heat transfer, mass transfer

ABSTRACT: The injection of gases into the boundary layer of a multicomponent gas mixture was investigated with allowance for aspects of diffusion under these conditions. The purpose of this investigation was to: 1) improve the accuracy of approximate formulas for calculating the effect of injecting a single foreign gas (on heat transfer with allowance) for multicomponent diffusion in the boundary layer; 2) obtain approximate formulas for calculating the heat transfer and friction when several gases with different properties are injected simultaneously into the boundary layer; 3) study the character of mass transfer in a multicomponent boundary layer; and 4) investigate the influence of the injection of foreign gases on the effect of the diffusional distribution of dissociated air. It has been found

Card 1/2



L 56002-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016697

that the diffusional separation effect increases with increasing injection velocity. An especially strong influence of the diffusional separation is noticed when light gases are injected. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas and 6 figures. [AC]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM,TD

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 4034

Card 2/2

L 20639-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/ETC(m)-6/
ACC NR: AP6010837 EWA(1) IG/WW/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/001/0022/0031
JW/WE/RM/WH

AUTHOR: Anfimov, N. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat and mass transfer near the stagnation point when gas is injected or sucked through a body surface

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 1, 1966, 22-31

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamics, heat transfer, mass transfer, sublimation, ablation, dissociation, laminar boundary layer, boundary layer, aerodynamics, stagnation point

ABSTRACT: Numerical solutions of the equations of the laminar boundary layer near the stagnation point of an axisymmetrical blunted body when individual gases are injected into an external flow are obtained and generalized. The effect of mass injection on heat transfer rates in a laminar boundary layer is analyzed in the following cases: 1) injection of individual gases in air, such as: the inert gases-He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe; monatomic components-O, N, H, C; diatomic gases air, O_2, N_2, H_2, CO, NO, F_2, Cl_2, Br_2, I_2; and polyatomic gases CO_2, H_2O, N_2O, SO_2, CH_4, C_2H_2, C_2H_4, CCL_4; 2) injection of a gas mixture with simultaneous injection and suction through the body surface. The equations of a multicomponent laminar boundary layer near the stagnation point were reduced to self-similar form and integrated as previously (Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, no. 3, 1965, 409-420). An approximate method for calculating heat and

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L 20639-66

ACC NR: AP6010837

3

mass transfer in the presence of mass injection is described, which is based on the introduction of corrections to the values of heat and mass transfer coefficients of an equivalent impervious surface which is at the same temperature and has the same optical properties as the surface considered when the radiative heat fluxes are taken into account. This method is substantiated by calculating the mass transfer coefficients for disintegration of graphite[15] in a dissociated air flow, by considering five air components O, O_2, N, N_2, NO; subliming graphite[15] in the form of C atoms; and the formation of carbon oxide and cyanogen as the results of heterogeneous reactions between graphite and the injected gas on the body surface while there are no reactions inside the boundary layer. The dependence of the relative heat transfer and mass transfer coefficients on the nondimensional mass injection rate for all cases considered here is given in graphs. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 19 formulas, and 2 tables. [AB]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 011/ ATD PRESS: 4226

Card 2/2 BK

SYTNIK, Ivan Panteleymonovich, kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; KHAZAN, Moisey Yakovlevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUCHERENKO, Konstantin Rodionovich, kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; KASPIN, Lev Abramovich, kand. ekon. nauk; ANFIMOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich, dots.; MASALOV, Grigoriy L'vovich, dots.; SALIVON, Ivan Ivanovich, assistent; GIROVSKIY, V.F., doktor ekon. nauk, prof., retsenzent; GUREVICH, M.S., ekon., retsenzent; ROTSHTEYN, A.G., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; VAYNSHTEYN, B.S., kand. ekon. nauk, nauchn. red.; GERASIMOVA, G.S., red.izd-va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[The economics of construction] Ekonomika stroitel'stva. [By] I.P.Sytnik i dr. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 229 p. (MIRA 17:1)

25(6)

SOV/135-59-3-16/24

AUTHORS: Yerashov, A.F. and Anfimov, V.M., Engineers

TITLE: The Ultrasonic Inspection of Rivet Welds (Ul'trazvukovoy kontrol' svarnykh zaklepok)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An ultrasonic inspection method by which it is possible to evaluate the magnitudes of faults in rivet welds is developed by the authors. The method is based on the shielding effect of a fault on the bottom pulse (e.g. the pulse reflected from the inner surface of a hollow shaft). The inspection will be done with a "UZD-7N" defectoscope on 2.5 megacycle frequency over the highly-finished and well-oiled surface. The article gives a detailed description of the method, which has proved fully reliable in detection of faults (voids, slag inclusions, cracks) not less than 0.3-0.4 sq mm in area.

Card 1/2

It can be also applied for the inspection of seam welds. There is 1 photograph, 1 graph and 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod im. Stalina (The Leningrad Metal Plant imeni Stalin)

NAZAROVA, Ye.I., inzh.; ANFIMOV, V.M.

Investigating certain physicomechanical properties of titanium and its alloy with aluminum. Trudy LMZ no.9:37-45 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Titanium—Testing)

124-58-6-6713

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 59 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Basin, A.M., Anfimov, V.N.

TITLE: Calculation of the Elements of the Laterol Roll of Vessels Intended for Inland Navigation Upon Encountering Surface Waves (Raschet elementov bokovoy kachki sudov vnutrennego plavaniya na volnenii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta str-va i tekhn. ekspluat. morsk. i rechn. flota, 1953, Nr 23, pp 3-25

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Ships--Performance 2. Ships--Roll

Card 1/1

ANFIMOV, V.N

124-11-12754

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Basin, A.M., Anfimov, V.N., and Avdeyev, G.K.

TITLE: Theoretical Fundamentals of the Calculation and Standardization of the Stability of Ships for Inland Navigation. (Teoreticheskiye osnovy rascheta i normirovaniya ustoychivosti sudov vnutrennego plavaniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta rechn. flota., 1957, Nr 36, pp 3-126

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

ANFIMOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Approximate calculation of the effect of shallow water on the amplitude of the disturbing force when a ship rolls on a swell. Trudy LIIVT no.26:95-104 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Stability of ships)

ANFIMOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVALEV, V.L., inzh.

Investigating hydromechanical characteristics of new passenger ships for inland navigation. Trudy TSNIIRF no.39: 62-109 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Inland navigation) (Hulls (Naval architecture))

BASIN, Abram Moiseyevich; ANFIMOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; ALFER'YEV, M.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; YERFEMOV, G.V., inzh., retsenzent; AVDEYEV, G.K., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Ship hydrodynamics; ship resistance, propellers, maneuvrability, and rolling] Gidrodinamika sudna; soprotivlenie vody, dvizhiteli, upravliaemost' i kachka. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1961. 684 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ships—Hydrodynamics)

BASIN, Abram Moiseyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ANFI: V, V.N., red.; SELEZNIKOVA, Z.V., red.

[Propulsive speed and maneuvrability of ships] Khodkost' i upravliaemost' sudov. Moskva, Transport. [illegible] 1964. 475 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra teorii korablya Leningradskogo [illegible] nogo transporta (for Basin).

L 31320-66 EEC(k)-2/EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5026508 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0039/0039

AUTHORS: Gryazev, G. V.; Anfilov, V. Ye.; Shevchenko, T. G.; Stepanov, Yu. N. 10 B

ORG: none

TITLE: A generator-vector meter for determining the amplitude-phase frequency characteristics of quadripoles. Class 21, No. 175127

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 39

TOPIC TAGS: vector study, phase characteristic, damping factor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a genrator-vector meter for determining the amplitude-phase frequency characteristics (AFCHKH) of quadripoles. The device contains an infralow frequency generator (for producing two 90° phase-shifted voltages) and a ferrodynamic system vector meter. It is designed to make possible the use of the device for determining the AFCHKH in the lower part of the infralow frequencies by measuring the instantaneous values of the amplitude and phase of the signals. The vector meter is provided with a sliding system which has a small moment of inertia and a large opposing moment. The vector meter is also provided with an air damper with a small damping coefficient, and with flat extensions for insuring two-dimensional freedom of the sliding system and for producing the opposing moment. In order to broaden the working range in the upper part of the infralow frequencies by means of measuring the average values of the amplitude and phase of the signals, the vector

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.757

Card 2/2

ANFIMOV, V. YA., Prof.

ANFIMOV, V. YA., Prof.

Nauchnyy rukovoditel' kliniki nervnykh
bolezney Kubanskogo meditsinskogo institute

Zhur. nevr. i psikh., 52, 7, iyul', 1952

ANFIMOV, V.Ya.

Prospects for the Goryachyi Klyuch health resort. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 22 no.1:57-59 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)
(GORYACHYI KLYUCH--MINERAL WATERS)

ANFIMOV, Yu.S.

The [illegible]-01 impulse stimulator. Priborostroenie no.7:30-31 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Electrotherapeutics--Apparatus and instruments)

ANFIMOVA, A.A.

Relation of acid intake to variations of diuresis. Ter. arkh., Moskva 24 no.4:31-36 July-Aug 1953. (CLML 23:2)

1. Docent. 2. Of the Physiological Laboratory (Head -- Prof. M. A. Usiyevich) and of the Faculty Therapeutic Clinic (Head -- Prof. A. I. Gefter), Gor'kiy Medical Institute Imeni S. M. Kirov.

L 5286-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/ETC/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP5022036 JD/JG/AT/WH SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/014/0104/0104

AUTHORS: Marchenko, N. A.; Anfimova, A. N.; Chernenko, G. G. 39 B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for deep anodizing of aluminum and its alloys. Class 48, No. 173086

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 104

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum alloy, anodizing, sulfuric acid

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for deep anodizing of aluminum and its alloys in a solution of sulfuric acid. To obtain oxide films with high wear resistance, the process is conducted with the initial current density of 18-20 a/dm^2 which is allowed to drop spontaneously to 6-7 a/dm^2 at the temperature of 15-20C.

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar61/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/

Card 1/1

0901 0488

ANFIMOVA, G.A.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor; PLAKSIN, I.N.; SHCHEVELEVA, A.S.

Stability of securing surface layers of reagents on oxidized minerals during the flotation process with varying pulp basicity. Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met. no.1:10-16 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin).
(Flotation)

ANFIMOVA, N. D.

Anfimova, N. D. - "On the appearance of sleeping sickness in the tissues", Sov. vracheb. sbornik, Issue 13, 1949, p. 13-15.

SO: U-4329, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 21, 1949).

ZASLAVSKIY, L.D., professor; BOGRYANSKIY, K.P.; ANFIMOVA, N.D.(Arkhangel'sk)

Roentgenotherapy of cancer of the lower lip. Vest.rent. i rad. 31 no.3:31-34 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

(LIPS, neoplasms, radiother. (Rus))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases, cancer of lip (Rus))

KHAN, G.A.; ANFIMOVA, Ye.A.

[Testing raw materials and industrial manufactures] Oprobovanie syr'ia i produktov promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1953. 211 p. (MLRA 7:1)

(Materials--Testing)

ANFIMOVA, Ye. A.

PLAKSIN, I.N.; ANFIMOVA, Ye.A.

Study of xanthogenate-sulfide mineral surface interactions.
Trudy Inst.gor.dela 1:225-234 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin)
(Ore dressing) (Xanthogenates)

ANFIMOVA, Ye. A.

USSR/Engineering - Metallurgy FD-1114

Card 1/1 Pub. 41-8/13

Author : Plaksin, I. N. and Anfimova, Ye. A., Moscow

Title : Investigation of certain problems of the reaction of xanthogenates with the surface of sulfidic minerals of copper and zinc under flotation conditions.

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd, tekh. nauk 5, 95-104, May 1954

Abstract : Study the effect of combinations of xanthogenates (with different lengths of the chain of the hydrocarbon radical) on flotability of copper pyrites and zinc blende, including following problems: (1) effect of stability of a layer of xanthogenates on technological characteristics of flotation; (2) effect of density of the xanthogenate layer and degree of coverage of the surface of particles of the mineral by the reagent on the characteristics of flotation; (3) effect of joint use of two xanthogenates with different lengths of the chain of hydrocarbon radicals on quantitative characteristics indicated in (2); (4) quantitative distribution of various xanthogenates, absorbed by surface of minerals, observed during use of combinations of two xanthogenates. Graphs; tables.

Submitted : April 27, 1954

Anfimova, Ye. A.

AUTHORS: Anfimova, Ye. A. and Sheveleva, A.S. (Moscow) 24-9-31/33

TITLE: On studying the electro-kinetic properties of oxided lead minerals during flotation. (Ob izuchenii elektro-kineticheskikh svoystv okislennykh svintsovykh mineralov pri flotatsii).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.9, pp. 159-162 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to apply the electro-kinetic method for elucidating the influence of differing concentrations of sodium sulphide on the changes of the ζ-potential of the surface of oxided lead minerals, e.g. of cerussite, wulfenite, mimetite and bedantite. Additionally, the influence was investigated of butyl potassium xanthogenate and of various concentrations of hydrogen ions on the changes of the electro-kinetic potential on the surfaces of the here named minerals. The ζ-potential at the boundary solid to solution was evaluated by the electro-osmosis method; theoretically the real ζ-potential is a function of the nature and the composition of the solid surface and also of the concentration of the solution bounding on it. The results are tabulated and plotted in graphs. Fig.1 and Table 2 give the influence of the sodium sulphide concentrations

Card 1/3

On studying the electro-kinetic properties of oxided lead minerals during flotation.

on the change of the electro-kinetic potential of the particle surface; Fig.2 and Table 3 give the influence of the concentration of hydrogen ions on the changes of the electro-kinetic potential of the particle surface. Table 1 gives the ζ-potential of the individual minerals in distilled water, whilst Table 4 gives data on the influence of butyl xanthogenate on the changes in the electro-kinetic potential in the sulphidised surface. It was experimentally confirmed that the depressing influence of increased sodium sulphide concentrations can be attributed to the formation of a high charge on the surface of the mineral particles due to adsorption of negatively charged ions of bivalent sulphur located in the solution as a result of hydrolysis of sodium sulphide. It was also established that the magnitude of the ζ-potential depends on the pH of the solution. The obtained results show that it is necessary to take into consideration the role of the electric charges in studying the mechanism of flotation but the mechanism is too complicated and investigations should not be restricted to determining solely the ζ-potentials;

SOV/24-58-4-3/39

AUTHORS: Anfimova, Ye.A., Glembotskiy, V.A., Plaksin, I.N. and Shcheveleva, A.S. (Moscow)

TITLE: On the Flotation Properties of Lead Minerals Difficult to Flotate, in Relation to Their Structural and Crystal Chemical Peculiarities (O flotatsionnykh svoystvakh trudnoflotiruyemykh svintsovykh mineralov v svyazi s ikh strukturnymi i kristallokhimicheskimi osobennostyami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp 16 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The lead minerals investigated were cerussite, anglesite, wulfenite, vanadinite, pyromorphite, mimetite, beudantite $PbFe_3(AsO_4)(SO_4)$ and plumbojarosite $PbFe_6(SO_4)(OH)_{12}$. These are given in this order in Table 1 and are divided into three groups. Group 1 contains the first three which possess similar crystal lattice energies and easy cleavage. Group 2 contains the next three minerals. These possess greater lattice energies, stronger bonds and very weak cleavage. Group 3 contains beudantite and plumbojarosite, the lattice energies being 9-9.5 times and 16-18 times that of the first group, respectively.

Card1/3 The flotation properties were found by measuring the

On the Flotation Properties of Lead Minerals Difficult to Flotate, in Relation to Their Structural and Crystal Chemical Peculiarities

electrokinetic potentials of the surfaces, the stability of the films of reagents on the surfaces and the time taken for the mineral to adhere to the bubble of air under various conditions of alkalinity and with various collectors. This was measured by the electronic device used by Glembotskiy (Ref 5).
Results show that the presence of bonds in parallel directions and the absence of volume configurations of ions create favourable conditions for the introduction into the crystal lattice of flotation reagents. Deterioration in flotation properties corresponds to a marked increase in lattice energy. The surfaces of cerussite, anglesite, wulfenite and pyromorphite have a natural hydrophobic character. The surfaces of the other minerals have not. The efficiency of the action of sodium sulphide and xanthogenate decreases in the following order: cerussite, anglesite, wulfenite, vanadinite, pyromorphite, mimetite, beudantite. Preliminary sulphidisation by application of sodium sulphide and xanthogenate as

On the Flotation Properties of Lead Minerals Difficult to Flotate, in Relation to Their Structural and Crystal Chemical Peculiarities

collectors must be carried out with strict control of the pH value. "Phosphotene" and "Vetluga" oil (vetluzhskoye maslo), a product of chemical treatment of wood consisting of fatty acids and high-molecular phenols, were found useful as collectors of plumbojarosite, which is not affected by sulphidisation. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1957

ANFIMOVA, Ye.A.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; SHCHEVELEVA, A.S.

Flotation of difficult to separate oxide ores of lead. Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met. no. 6:10-15 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Flotation)
(Lead ores)

20-119-5-33/59

AUTHORS: Anfimova, Ye. A., Glembotskiy, V. A., Plaksin, I. N., Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Shcheveleva, A.S.

TITLE: The Influence of Structural Features and Surface Properties on the Froth Flotation Extraction of Poorly Floatable Lead Minerals (Vliyaniye strukturnykh osobennostey i poverkhnostnykh svoystv na izvlecheniye pennoy flotatsiyey trudnoflotiruyemykh svintsovykh mineralov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 5, pp. 961 - 963 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present practice of the concentration of useful minerals does not dispose of any methods for a somehow satisfactory production of complicated lead minerals, like pyromorphite $Pb_5(PO_4)_3Cl$, mimetesite $Pb_5(ASO_4)_3Cl$, bedantite $PbFe_3(ASO_4)(SO_4)(OH)_6$ and plumbobojarosite $PbFe_6(SO_4)_4(OH)_{12}$. The continuous incomplete production of lead minerals brings about important lead losses. The complicated chemical structure and

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The Influence of Structural Features and Surface Proper- 2o-119-5-33/59
ties on the Froth Flotation Extraction of Poorly Floatable Lead Minerals

and composition strongly differentiates from the easily floatable minerals. Therefore the authors tried to explain the unsatisfactory results in the floatation of the above mentioned minerals by the investigation of their crystallo-chemical characteristic features and of their surface properties with regard to water and various flotation reagents. Based on the results of these investigations also the most effective methods for the floatation of the mentioned minerals are to be found. The authors first of all calculated the energies of the crystal lattices of the lead minerals to be investigated by means of the method by Fersman. According to the results given in a table the energies of the crystal lattices of cerussitem anglesite and wulfenite (group I) differ only little from each other. The second group of minerals (mimetisite,pyromorphite and vanadinite) have great values of lattice energies. The greatest energies of the crystal lattice have beudantite, mimesite, plumbo[illegible]bojarosite and pyromorphite. Already the given data make possible an orientation in the estimation of the flotation properties with regard to their capability for interaction of all mentioned minerals with the reagents. The inve-

Card 2/3

The Influence of Structural Features and Surface Properties on the Froth Flotation Extraction of Poorly Floatable Lead Minerals

2o-119-5-33/59

stigation carried out showed the coincidence of the flotation properties with the capability for interaction of the mentioned minerals with the calculated values of energy of the crystal lattice. Thus, for instance, the effectiveness of the action of sodium sulfide on oxide lead minerals decreases in the transition from the minerals of group I to the minerals of groups II and III. Various details concerning the flotation of poorly floatable minerals are given. Phosphotene, petroleum, lubricating oil for automobiles, and polugudron together with xanthogenates served as new effective flotation reagents. Finally the author thanks N.V. Belov, Member, Academy of Sciences, and G. B. Bokiy for valuable advice. There are 1 table and 2 references, 0 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1957

Card 3/3

GLEMBOTSKIY, V. A.; ANFIMOVA, Ye. A.

"Specific crystallochemical and structural features of oxidized minerals of lead and influence on the choice of reagents for the flotation of these minerals."

report submitted for 7th Intl Mineral Processing Cong, New York, 20-25 Sep 64.

PLAKSIN, I.N. (Moskva); ANFIMOVA, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Using a combination of methyl and high molecular xanthates in flotation processes. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.1: 184-188 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ANEINNIKOV, I. , kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SHVIDKOY, V., inzh.; KUCHEVOY, V., inzh.

Pine geometrid control. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.7:26 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ukrainskiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva i agrolesomelioratsii, Khar'kov.

ANFINNIKOV, M. A.

PA5/49T72

USSR/Medicine - Insects, Harmful Jul 48
Medicine - Trees

"Injury to Various Species of Trees by the Leopard Moth," M. A. Anfinnikov, 2 pp

"Priroda" No 7

Reports investigations carried out in two state forests. Tabulates results. Not only is the ash by far the most susceptible of the trees checked (ash, elm, oak, lime, maple), but it seems to promote reproduction of the moth. Consideration should be given to replacing ash by some hardier species in soil conservation projects.

5/49T72

Ukr. Sci Res. Inst. Forestry

IA 6/49T72

ANFINNIKOV, L. A.

USSR/Medicine - Trees
Medicine - Moths

May/Jun 48

"Vulnerability of Different Species of Zeuzera Pyrina L.," M. A. Anfinnikov, Ukrainian Sci Res Inst of Forestry, 2¼ pp

"Zool Zhur" Vol XXVII, No 3

Reports investigation made on 62 types of trees. Ash is most susceptible to leopard moth.

6/49T72

[redacted]

ANFINNIKOV, M. A.

"Zeuzera pyrina L. and Its Control in the Forests and Shelter Belts in the Southern and Southeastern European Regions of the USSR." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci nes Inst of Plant Protection, All-Union Order of Lenin Acad of Agricultural Sci imeni V. I. Lenin, Leningrad, 1954, (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertaions Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, 35318

Author : Il'inskiy, A.I., Tropin, I.V., Anfinnikov, N.A., Lorens, K.F.

Inst : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Forestry.

Title : Control Measures of the Acorn Pests.

Orig Pub : Sb. rabot po lesn. kh-vu, Vses. n.-i. in-t lesovodstva i mechanis. lesn. kh-va, 1956, vyp. 32, 235-238.

Abstract : The treatment with DDT and HCCH of the fruit-bearing plantings of the oak was not effective against the acorn weevil. The acorn weevil was very resistant to DDT and HCCH: only a threefold treatment of the plantings sharply increased the preservation of the acorns. Expenses for agrochemical protection of the acorn crop are warranted when the fruit-bearing is appraised by not less than three points

Card 1/2

ANFINNIKOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, kand. sel'khoz.nauk; GUSEV, V.I., prof., red.; BLANINA, L.F., red.; KVITKA, S.P., tekhn. red.

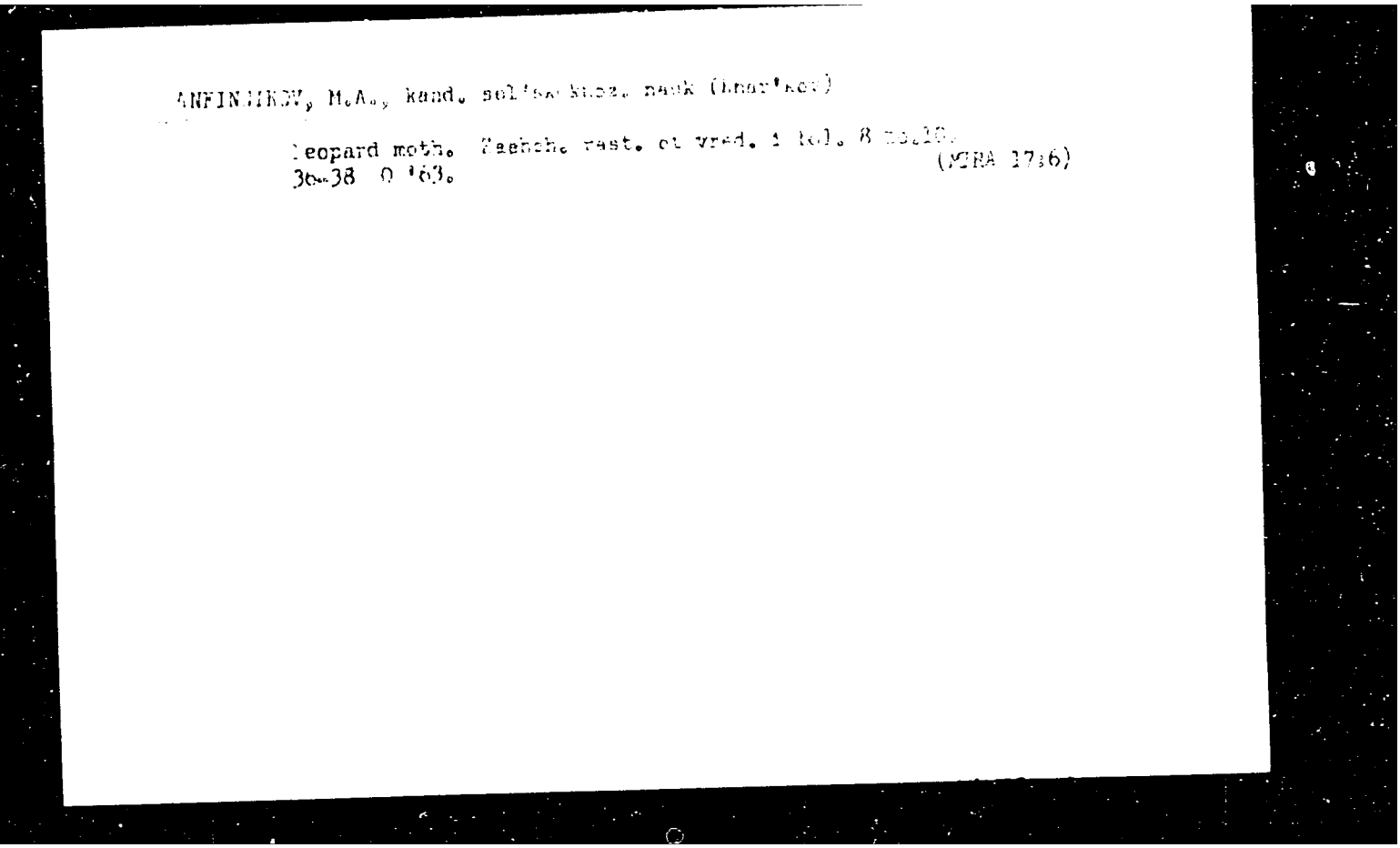
[Leopard moth and its control] Drevesnitsa v"edlivaia i bor'ba s nei. Kiev, Izd-vo Ukrainskoi Akad.sel'khoz.nauk, 1961. 153 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Plants—Diseases and pests)

ANFINNIKOV, M.A.

Geographical distribution of the leopard moth (Zeuzera pyrina L.) and the zones of its injuriousness. Zool. zhur. 41 no.12:1831-1837 D '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Department of Forest Protection, Ukrainian Research Institute of Forest Management and Agrosylviculture, Kharkov.
(Leopard moth) (Woody plants—Diseases and pests)



ANFINIKOV, M.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk (Leningrad)

Leopard moth. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.10.
36-38 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ANFINOGENOV, A. (g. Molotov)

Popularizing aviation in Molotov Procince. Kryl.rod. 2 no.6:13-15 Je '51. (MLRA 8:8)
(Molotov Province--Aeronautics)

ANFINOGENOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, M.V.; ILYUSHCHENKO, N.G.; BELYAYEVA, G.I.

Study of the thermodynamics of the beryllium - copper system by the electromotive force method. Trudy Inst. elektrokhim. UFAN SSSR no.3:83-100 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Beryllium-copper alloys--Thermodynamic properties)
(Electromotive force)

ACCESSION NR: AT4008733 S/2631/63/000/004/0055/0066

AUTHOR: Anfinogenov, A. I.; Belyayeva, G. I.; Smirnov, M. V.; Ilyushchenko, N. G.

TITLE: Structure and phase composition of beryllium coatings deposited on copper in fused salt electrolytes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii. Trudy*, no. 4, 1963. Elektrokhimiya rasplavlenny*kh solevy*kh i tverdy*kh elektrolitov, 55-66

TOPIC TAGS: beryllium coating, beryllium plating, beryllium plated copper, coating structure, coating phase composition, fused salt electrolysis, fused salt, beryllium electrodeposition

ABSTRACT: Rates of Be deposition (i.e. cathode current density) and mutual diffusion of Be and Cu (i.e. temperature and duration of electrolysis) were studied in relation to their effects on the structure and phase composition of coatings deposited on a cathode during electrolysis in fused salts. Be was deposited on Cu cathodes in a fused electrolyte (eutectic mixture of KCl + NaCl + 16% $BeCl_2$ by weight at temperatures of 710, 750, 800 and 835C, current densities of 0.004, 0.01, 0.02 and 0.04 a/cm^2 and exposures of 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 hours. The electrolytic cell was described in AN SSSR, Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii. Trudy*, no. 4, 1963, 47-53. The results tabulated in the original and shown

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ACCESSION NR: AT4008733

in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Enclosure indicate that cathode deposition of Be on Cu is accompanied by the formation of deposits consisting of one or more phases. Structure of the deposits is determined by current density, temperature and duration of the electrolytic process. It was also demonstrated that such conditions of the process promote the most rapid formation and accumulation of the β-phase. Microstructure of the BeCu coating is shown on several microphotographs for the α, β and γ phases. G. V. Burov, staff member of the Institute, performed the structural x-ray analysis. G. V. Chentsovaya and L. P. Tomilovaya, other members of the Institute, performed the spectral analysis. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 4 graphs, 7 illustrations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Elektrokhimii, Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, Ural branch AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 25Jan64 ENCL: 06

SUB CODE: ML, MA NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7005248 SOURCE CODE: UR/2631/66/000/008/0079/0084

AUTHOR: Belyayeva, G. I.; Anfinogenov, A. I; Solomatin, V. Ye; Ilyushchenko, N. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the structure and properties of an electrolytic aluminum coating on molybdenum

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii. Trudy, no. 8, 1966. Elektrokhimiya rasplavlennykh solevykh i tverdykh elektrolitov; fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva elektrolitov i elektrodnyye protsessy (Electrochemistry of fused salts and solid electrolytes; physicochemical properties of electrolytes and electrode processes), 79-84

TOPIC TAGS: metal plating, molybdenum, metal coating

ABSTRACT: Aluminum coatings deposited on molybdenum by electrolyzing a fused electrolyte of the composition (wt. %) $BaCl_2$ 73, NaF 11.5, AlF_3 15.5 were studied by metallographic and x-ray structural analyses, by measuring the polarization of the molybdenum cathode, and by determining the high-temperature strength and oxidation resistance. The phase composition of the Al coating was studied as a function of the electrolysis conditions (current density and time). Electrolytic saturation of the molybdenum surface with aluminum was found to lead to the formation of two- and three-layer coatings, depending upon the electrolysis conditions. To protect molybdenum from high-temperature oxidation, an aluminum coating of the composition Al, $MoAl_{12}$,

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ACC NR: AT7005248

Mo_3Al_8 is recommended. A coating of this composition can be obtained at 900° and current densities of 0.1-0.15 A/cm^2. Up to 30 min is necessary for the formation of a coating 50 μ thick. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035432 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/008/B054/B054

AUTHOR: Belyayeva, G. I.; Anfinogenov, A. I.; Solomatin, V. Ye; Ilyushchenko, N. G.

TITLE: Structure and properties of an electrolytic aluminum coating on molybdenum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 8B410

REF SOURCE: Tr. In-ta elektrokhimii. Ural'skiy fil. AN SSSR, vyp. 8, 1966, 79-84

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, electrolytic deposition, aluminum plating, metal coating, surface hardness

ABSTRACT: The authors present results of investigations of the structure and properties of aluminum coatings on molybdenum, produced by electrolysis of molten salts. For the alitiration of the molybdenmum (sintered rod), an electrolyte was used with composition (% by weight) $BaCl_2$ 73, NaF 11.5, AlF_3 15.5. The surface of the sample was polished before the alitiration. The structure and the composition of the obtained coating were investigated metallographically and by x ray structure methods. The microhardness distribution over the depth of the coating was measured with a PMT-3 instrument with a 20 gram load. The tests for heat endurance were made at 1200° in air. It is shown that the electrolytic saturation of the molybdenum surface with aluminum leads to formation of two- and three-layer coatings, depending on the electrolysis conditions; to protect the molybdenum against the high-temperature oxidation, aluminum coatings with compositions Al, $MoAl_{12}$, and Mo_5Al_8 are recommended; a coating of a given composition can be obtained at a temperature of 900°, current density 0.1

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.357.7: 669.718

ACC NR: AR6035432

- 0.15 a/dm^2. Up to thirty minutes are required to produce a coating of 50 μ thickness. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 07

Card 2/2

AMFINOGENOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, M.V.; ILYUSHCHENKO, N.G.

Electrolytic deposition of beryllium on copper in fused salts.
Trudy Inst.elektrokhim. UFAN SSSR no. 4:47-53 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ANFINOGENOV, Arem Zakharovich; SKONECHNAYA, A.D., red.

[Cosmic ray scientists; a documentary tale] Kosmiki; dokumental'naia povest'. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1965. 182 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ANFINOGENOV, Artem Zakharovich; MOROZOV, S., red.; KOVALEV, A., tekhn. red.

[The earth watch, or a chronicle of events that took place during an unusual year on a route in the Arctic, but also touching the Antarctic, three poles, and outer space] Zemnaia vakhta ili khronika sobytii, imevshikh mesto v neobyknovennom godu na marshrute, prolegavshem v Arktike, no zadevshem takzhe Antarktidu, tri poliusa i Kosmos. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1961. 222 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Geophysics)

POPIY, M.P., inzh.; KURNIKOV, D.A., tekhnik; KLYKOV, I.S., tekhnik;
ANFINOGENOV, I.F., tekhnik; SEDOV, B.P., tekhnik;
KHAN, R.A., tekhnik

Profiling vertical mine shafts from a permanent base.
Shakht. stroi. 7 no.8:25-28 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leninogorskoye shakhtostroyupravleniye.

ANFINOGENOV, I. I.

The struggle against losses of fuel and fumes in petroleum dumps. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-to-plivnoi lit-ry, 1943. 53 p. (51-47770)

TP320.A648

ANFINOGENOV, I.I.

Mashinist nefteperekachechnoi stantsii, oborudovannoi elektronasosom. (Moskva) Gostoptekhizdat, 1943. 64 p. (V.pomoshch'novym kadram neftebaz)

The engineer of an oil-pumping station equipped with an electric pump.

DLC: TN 879.A5

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

ANFINOGENOV, I.I.

ANFINOGENOV, I.I.; POPOV, S.S., redaktor.

[The functioning of centrifugal pumps in the transfer of water and viscous liquids] Rabota tsentrobezhnykh nasosov pri perekachke vody i viazkikh zhidkostei. Moskva, 1947. 19 p. (MIRA 8:4)
(Centrifugal pumps) (Oil well pumps)

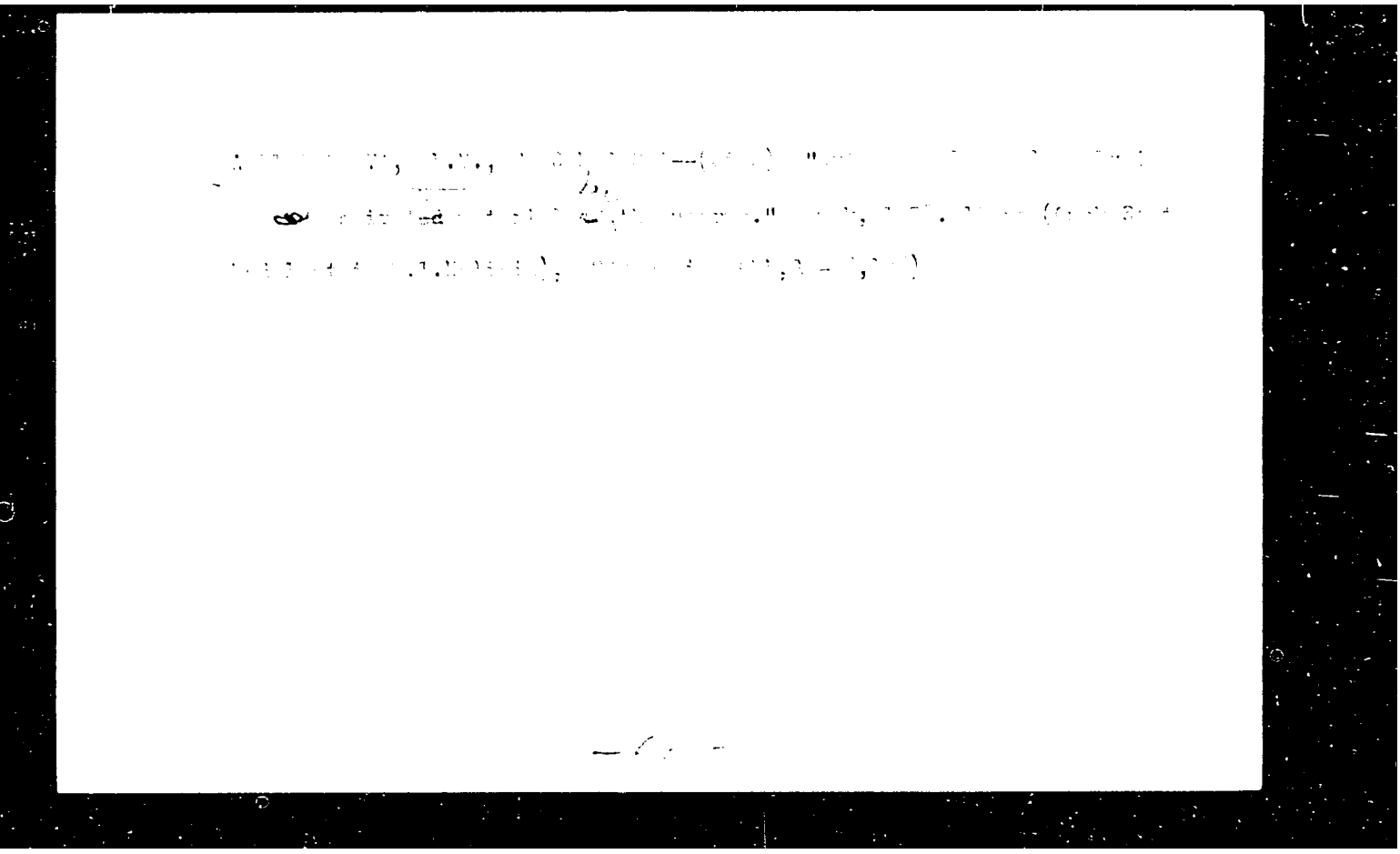
ANFINOGENOV, V.S.; SAZONOV, P.P.

Simple cement distributor. Avt. dor. 28 no.9:24 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik dorozhno-stroitel'nogo No.1 Upravleniya dorogi Leningrad - Kiyev (for Anfinogenov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener dorozhno-stroitel'nogo rayona No.1 Upravleniya dorogi Leningrad - Kiyev (for Sazonov).

ANFINOGENOVA, A.M., Cand Agr Sci --(diss)"Soil germination and norms for seeding tree and shrub varieties under conditions of insufficient moisture in the ordinary and subcaucasian chernozems." Voronezh, 1958 22 pp. (Min of Agr USSR. Voronezh Forest Tech Inst) 150 copies

(KL, 39-58, 110)



ANFINOGENOVA, V. T.

ANFINOGENOVA, V. T. -- "The Selection of Karakul Sheep on Producing Farms." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Veterinary Academy. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 2, 1956.

ANFINOGENOVA, Ye.N.; POPLAVSKIY, A.K.

Labor complicated by subcutaneous emphysema. Sov.med. 26 no.12: 68-69 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii No.2 (zav. - dotsent T.Ya. Kalinichenko) Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika A.A. Bogomol'tsa.
(EMPHYSEMA) (LABOR, COMPLICATED)

ANFINOGENTOV, A.

We disinfect the seeds ahead of time. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.8:9 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnyy agronom Vol'skogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva, Saratovskaya oblast'.

L 04402-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6034425 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/008/0315/0320

50
44
B

AUTHOR: Anfisov, A. B. (Deceased); Nikolayev, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mossbauer effect on Fe^{57} impurity nuclei in $MnAu_2$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 8, 1966, 315-320

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, manganese compound, antiferromagnetism, ferromagnetism, Neel temperature

ABSTRACT: Since $MnAu_2$ affords the rare opportunity of investigating the properties of a substance both in the antiferromagnetic and in the ferromagnetic state at the same temperature, the authors investigated the Mossbauer effect on Fe^{57} impurity nuclei in the crystal lattice of $MnAu_2$. The purpose was, in particular, to ascertain how the transition of a substance to the ferromagnetic state affects the magnitude of the magnetic field acting on the nucleus of the impurity atom. Particular attention was paid to the behavior of the Mossbauer-effect probability in magnetic transformations. The Mossbauer-effect experiments were made on a sample previously used to investigate the temperature dependence of the magnetic properties (ZhETF v. 45, 480, 1963). The $MnAu_2$ sample was the radiation source. The atoms of the isotope Co^{57} were introduced into the $MnAu_2$ lattice by diffusion. The absorber in the Mossbauer-effect experiments was a stainless-steel foil (70% Fe). The measurements were made with apparatus of the

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cam and of the electrodynamic type. The Mossbauer spectra were measured in the interval from 20 to 180C. Experiments were also made at room temperature in an external magnetic field of intensity up to 18 kOe. The results showed no clear-cut Zeeman splitting of the spectral line at room temperature ($T/T_N \simeq 0.8$). It is estimated that the field acting on the iron nuclei at this temperature does not exceed 15 kOe. This is unexpected, because for Fe^{57} nuclei introduced into the crystal lattice of a ferromagnet the Mossbauer spectrum is usually represented in the form of individual components, provided the sample temperature is not too close to the temperature of the magnetic transformation. The Fe atom in the compound is thus apparently in a paramagnetic state, and the observed picture corresponds to the line broadening produced in a paramagnet when the relaxation time is finite. An anomaly is observed in the temperature dependence of the Mossbauer-effect probability near the Neel point. This anomaly can be naturally related to the destruction of the helicoidal magnetic structure as a result of thermal motion. A change in the phonon spectrum of the crystal takes place during the magnetic transformation, and the destruction of the helicoidal structure by the external field is accompanied by an anomalously large volume magnetostriction. The interpretation of the results agrees with data on the temperature dependence of the isomeric shift. The probability of the effect was altered also by application of an external magnetic field. This can be due to magnetostriction deformation of the sample, although the mechanism whereby the magnetostriction affects the probability of the effect is not obvious. In light of the foregoing, it would be of

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ACC NR: AP6034425

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interest to investigate the probability of the Mossbauer effect as a function of the field and of the temperature in substances in which the striction is large. The authors thank Academician I. K. Kikoin for continuous interest in the work, Yu. M. Kagan and A. M. Afanas'yev for useful discussions, and N. N. Kuznetsov and V. I. Bogachev for help in adjusting the electronic apparatus. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3 vmb

ANFOROWICZ, S.

The reorganization of railroad-buildings districts. p.273
(PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY DROGOWY, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List ofEast European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

ANFT, L.

"Problem of a new mining method for the North Bohemian brown-coal area; a contribution to a discussion of its vast, flat seams."
Uhli, Praha, Vol 4, No 5, May 1954, p. 131

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

ANFLT, L.

Desending longwall slicing and caving with simultaneous extraction of intermediate roofs; a contribuition to an inquiry, p. 7, UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

A[illegible]F[illegible], L.

Preventin[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible].
([illegible], Vol. [illegible], no. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 6, no 1[illegible], Dec. 19[illegible], Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101610011-0"

ANGAFOROV A.P.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1530
AUTHOR Author not mentioned.
TITLE The Scientific All Union Session (held in connection with "Broadcasting Day").
PERIODICAL Radiotechnika, 11, fasc. 9, 74-79 (1956)
Issued: 19.10.1956

Z.S. ČERNOV delivered a report concerning the results obtained on the occasion of the investigation of spiratrons, which are new tube-type devices with propagating waves and electrostatic focussing of electron currents.

E.D. NAUMENKO spoke about the results obtained by the working out of laboratory models of reflecting klystrons for measuring purposes.

V.A. KLJAZKIN discussed the compensation method of coping with impulse disturbances in a wireless set. He also described ways and means for the practically complete elimination of impulse disturbance by compensation methods.

B.I. RASSADIN pointed out the experimentally confirmed advantages of a signal transmission in a frequency band in four-channel systems in radio telephone- and telegraph communication. He recommended a method by means of which nonlinear distortion can be considerably diminished.

A.P. ANGAFOROV demonstrated two basic principles of construction as well as the construction of television tubes for the production of a direct representation of the image: A three-ray tube with a darkening mask and a mosaic-pattern

luminescent screen (of the Kolortron type) and a one-ray tube with a control net and a striped luminescent screen (of the Chromatron type).

A.D. ASATIAN described the characteristic of tube types such as are used in Western Europe and the USA for broadcasting- and television sets, and he gave a survey of the new Sovietic "finger-tubes" for television- and radio sets.

A.K. BEKTABEGOV reported on the new piezoceramic pickup which offers a number of advantages.

A.G. MURADIAN analyzed the working of amplifiers in semiconductor devices with series- and parallel back-coupling.

B.A. KRASJUK described the experimental examination of the modification of the magnetic properties of alloys of the "Permalloj" type under the influence of gamma rays.

INSTITUTION:

Angaforov, A.P.

USSR / Electronics H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9796

Author : Angaforov, A.P.
Inst : Not given
Title : Investigation of the Color Separation in the Single-Beam Receiving Tube of the "Chromatron" Type.

Orig Pub : Tekhn. televideniya, 1956, vyp., 18, 3-29

Abstract : Description of the operating principle of a single-beam receiving tube for color television, the "chromatron" and a discussion of its advantages over the previously developed tube with shading mask. The conditions that insure the color separation on the screen of the "chromatron", necessary for high quality reproduction of the image, are investigated. The author determines the permissible deviations from nominal geometric and electric parameters, without affecting the operation of the tube.

Card : 1/2

USSR / Electronics H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9796

Abstract : The dimensions of the width of the bands of the color phosphors are calculated and methods are indicated for color corrections, and the shape and magnitude of the spot are calculated. It is notedthat the "chromatron" does not require high accuracy of part assembly, with the exception of the raster (grid), whose turns must be strictly parallel.

Card : 2/2

ANGAFOROV, A. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Color Distribution in ~~[illegible]~~ Picture Tubes With Focusing Grid and ~~Raster~~ Line Screen." Len, 1957. 8 pp 20 cm. (Min of ~~the~~ Radio-Engineering Industry USSR, All-Union Scientific-Research Inst), 100 copies (KL, 17-57, 96)

ANGEROV, Andrey Petrovich; TARASOV, F.I., red.; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Picture tube for color television] Priemnye trubki dlia tsvetnogo televideniia. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 15 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.304). (MIRA 11:10)
(Television--Picture tubes)

COLOV,R.; ANGAROVA, L.

On the clinical value of some methods of examination in rheumatic fever. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofiia 43 no.6:29-34 '64

1. Chair of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases. (Director: Prof. Iv. Ionkov).

BULGARIA/Cultivated Plants - Ornamental. M-11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No [illegible], 195[illegible], [illegible]57[illegible]

Author : [illegible]aliyev, V.
Inst : -
Title : Prospects of Floricultural Development in Bulgaria

Orig Pub : Ovoshcharstvo i Gradinarstvo, 1957, No 3, 42-44.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

PANDOV, Kh.; DOBREV, D.; ANGAROV, G.

Electrophoretic changes in serum proteins, its comparison with flocculation reaction and blood sedimentation in influenza patients during the course of the 1957 epidemic. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.2:103-114 '61.

1. Predstavena ot prof. M. Rashev, rukovoditel na Katedrata po vutreshni bolesti.

(INFLUENZA blood) (BLOOD PROTEINS)
(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION)

RASHEV, M.; DOBREV, D.; BELOEV, I.; ANGAROV, G.; NIKOLOVA, N.

On the problem of some biochemical changes in atherosclerotic patients. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.6:1-16 '61.

1. Predstavena ot prof. M. Rashev, rukovoditel na Katedrata po vutreshni bolesti.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS blood)

RASHEV, M.; TOMOV, L.; VASILEV, M.; ZOGRAFSKI, B.; STANCHEV, L.; VLADIMIROV, V.; KUNOV, A.; KAMBUROV, I.; ANGAROV, G.; STAIKOV, G.; ORBETSOV, M.

Comparative clinical considerations on influenza epidemics in 1952, 1957 and 1959 in our country according to data of the internal clinic of the Sofia Higher Medical Institute. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.2:1-27 '61.

1. Predstavena ot prof. M. Rashev, rukovoditel na Katedrata po vutreshni bolesti.

(INFLUENZA epidemiol)

VASILEV, M.; IVANOV, St.; ANGAROV, G.

On hemochromatosis. (With 2 case reports). Suvr. med. 12 no.12: 67-74 '61.

1. Iz Katedrata po fakultetska terapiia pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski institut] -- Sofiia (Rukovod. na katedrata prof. M. Rashev).

(HEMOCHROMATOSIS)

RASHEV, M.; RADEVA, S.; ANGAROV, G.; NIKOLOVA, N.

The psychogenic effect on lipid metabolism. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.7:15-33 '62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. Rashev.
(LIPID METABOLISM) (BLOOD CHOLESTEROL)
(PHOSPHOLIPIDS) (LIPOPROTEINS)
(EMOTIONS) (STUDENTS)

IVANOV, St.; VASILEV, M.; ANGAROV, G.

On the possibilities of blood transfusion in aplastic anemia. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.7:113-121 '62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. M. Rashev.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION) (ANEMIA, APLASTIC)

KUNOV, At.; TODOROV, N.; ANGAROV, G.

Attempts at treating hypertension by paraffin applications on the skin in the lumbar area. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.7:155-161 '62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. M. Rashev.
(HYPERTENSION, RENAL) (PARAFFIN)
(LUMBOSACRAL REGION)

86678

S/064/60/000/008/006/008
B020/B060

15.8110

AUTHORS: Sorokin, M. F., Angarskaya, E. Ya., Shuvalova, A. N.

TITLE: Mechanism of the Formation of Epoxy Resins From Epichloro Hydrin and Dioxy Diphenyl Propane

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 8, pp. 25-34

TEXT: The formation of epoxy resins from dihydric phenol and epichloro hydrin is theoretically possible in two ways: 1) phenyl ether of glycerin monochloro hydrin forms first, which is dehydrochlorinated to the respective diglycide ethers which, by reaction with the hydroxyl groups of the free phenol molecules, give rise to resins, or 2) the diglycide ethers of bivalent phenol are obtained in one stage in the reaction of epichloro hydrin with the sodium phenolate of a bivalent phenol and their further reaction proceeds as above. The former theory seems to be more probable. The reactions of epichloro hydrin, of glycerin dichloro hydrin, and of 1-phenoxy-3-chloropropanol-2 with phenols and with lye were examined. The respective reaction products were identified, the kinetics was studied at 30, 40, 50, and 60°C, and the rate constants were calculated. The

Card 1/3

Mechanism of the Formation of Epoxy Resins From Epichloro Hydrin and Dioxy Diphenyl Propane

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hydrolysis of chloro hydrins in NaOH solution was studied (Table 1), the reaction products identified being given in Table 2, and the course of hydrolysis in time at 40° being illustrated in Fig. 1. The same data for the reaction of chloro hydrins with sodium phenolate in water are given in Tables 3 and 4. The reaction of chloro hydrin with phenol and NaOH in water (Fig. 2) and with sodium phenolate in water at 40° (Fig. 3) is illustrated graphically. The comparative reactivity of the chloro hydrins concerned for different reactions is illustrated by the data given in Table 5. The rate constant of the reaction of phenyl glycide ether with different phenols shows a linear dependence on the catalyst concentration (Fig. 4). The dependence of the reaction rate constants K_1 and K_2 of phenyl glycide ether with dioxy diphenyl propane on the catalyst (NaOH) concentration at 90° (Figs. 5,6) is linear, but different from the linear dependence in the reaction of phenyl glycide ether with phenols. The rate constants K_2 and K_1 of the reaction of phenyl glycide ether with dioxy diphenyl propane in bulk are given in Table 7. Fig. 7 is a graph depicting the dependence of the rate constant K_1 of the reaction

Mechanism of the Formation of Epoxy Resins From Epichloro Hydrin and Dioxy Diphenyl Propane

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of diphenyl ester of glycerin with phenyl glycide ether on the catalyst (NaOH) concentration at 90°. The reactivity of the secondary hydroxyl is considerably lower than that of phenolic hydroxyls (Table 8). The effect of the ratio of the components upon the properties of synthesized resins was investigated using a) dioxy phenyl propane - epichloro hydrin - NaOH = 1:1.1:1.32, and b) dioxy phenyl propane - epichloro hydrin - NaOH = 1:1.5:1.8. Conditions in the synthesis of resins (Table 9) and the main factors of resins synthesized at 90 and 100° (Table 10) are also given. V. Šupler, M. Lidařik, I. Kinol, and V. Ulbrich are mentioned (Refs. 5,6). There are 7 figures, 10 tables, and 11 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, 3 British, 3 German, and 4 Czech.

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TITLE: Young Innovators in Estonia (Molodyye ratsionalizatory Estonii)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika Molodezhi , 1958, Nr 4, pp. 31 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The master of rapairing agricultural machines: Komsomolets Emil' Shknevskiy worked after completion of his studies at the Polytechnical Institue in Kiyev, in the vicinity of Tallinn. He saw how much labor and pains the workers must engage in the fields for cultivating the stony and swampy aoil. If there would be an own factory for machine-building in Estonia, then the excavating and dredging machines could be adapted to the characteristic features of the soil. The installation of a factory for constructing machines from the available works-shops was commenced. The whole working-collective (= working-team) consisted mainly of young people. E. Shknevskiy was appointed chief-engineer and the mechanic Val'dek Val'ksaare was appointed leader of the brigade. The designers from Kiyev forwarded the design of an excavator to Tallinn. 3 months later, the first excavator was finished and stood its test. Both the mechanic Vayneste and the engineer Nymmik carried out some improvements

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